

Mr. Stokes' office. It was much agitated and told the stenographer that I must see Mr. Stokes at once. They let me in, and I told Mr. Stokes of the trouble I was in and what had happened to Miss Graham.

"She is a bad, dangerous woman," he cried, "a very dangerous woman, and I won't do a thing for her. He told me to go back and come and see him two days later."

"When I went the second time he started right in to make a fuss over me. He told me he wouldn't do a thing for Lillian, but he would do something for me. Then he started to pat me on the shoulder. I had read enough of his letters to know he was a bad man, and I was afraid of him. I stepped around the table, so it would be between us, and told him I didn't come there for myself but for her, and that he ought to do something."

"He said he'd give me money if I would send her to Europe on the Baltic the next day and give him the letters she had of him. I didn't want to go, but he insisted, and after writing a check, sent downstairs and had it cashed and gave me \$200. He said \$250 was for the ticket and \$50 for spending money. I won't give you any more," he said, "because Miss Graham might commit suicide on the steamer and it would be so much money lost!"

A ripple of laughter having died away under the Justice's gavel, Miss Conrad continued.

"While we were waiting for the money Mr. Stokes questioned me about myself. He asked me what work I did, and I was afraid to tell him I was on the stage, thinking he would get fresh immediately."

Another ripple of amusement.

INVENTED STORY OF ART PURSUIT WHILE PUZZLED.

"I didn't know just what to say," continued the witness, "when suddenly I noticed drawings on the wall and it occurred to me to pretend I was an illustrator."

The witness then described Stokes' arrangement to get her a position in the art department of a newspaper. Miss Conrad's excited manner and ingenuously dramatic method continually brought smiles from all in the court room.

From the interview with Stokes, Attorney Moore led the witness to her talk with Miss Graham about what Stokes had told her. This corroborated her chum's story.

During the recital Mrs. Stella Rinderton, Miss Graham's sister, related to the witness room and fainting in the arms of a kind-hearted and conveniently located court officer. Mrs. Singleton holds all fainting records of this court.

She has fainted three times since the trial began, according to the court officer who officiates as her backstop. But she always "comes back" and resumes her seat in the front row a few minutes afterward.

Miss Conrad's story of the shooting was a complete corroboration of her companion's. The two stories dovetailed to perfection. Miss Conrad, however, delivered her account with every possible striving for effect—even to the clutching of her own throat and an imitation of Miss Graham's choking at the hands of Stokes. A court attendant was so much impressed that he thought Miss Conrad was choking on the stand and rushed forward with a glass of water, which she waved aside.

SHABBY STEPFATHER FOR PROFANE LANGUAGE.

Miss Conrad's two stories lasted less than half an hour, and she was then turned over to Assistant District Attorney Buckner, who injected the only comedy of the day by his manner of inquiry into the girl's family history.

He elicited that she had lived with her stepfather, mother and brother before meeting Miss Graham.

"Did you ever have a falling out with your stepfather?" asked Mr. Buckner.

"He used profane language in my presence once and I chastised him for it," said Miss Conrad.

Q. How? With a carving knife? A. No. I scolded him.

Q. Did you use profane language then? A. Naturally not, when I was scolding him for doing it.

Q. Did you ever direct testimony at your stepfather down the street with a carving knife? A. I never heard of such a silly thing! No, of course not.

Buckner's star play with Miss Conrad was then prepared. He brought from the pouting witness a reluctant admission of a long friendship, which, she insisted, was purely platonic, with James Farley, the strike breaker, and of a summer she spent in Farley's house in Plattburgh. Miss Conrad insisted that Farley was not there at the time, just the servants and herself.

By degrees the prosecutor led the witness to the incident located at Plattburgh, resulting in her first "gun play."

She told of a mysterious young man who tried to kidnap, abduct and maltreat her in various ways, and after she came back to New York she was told that the mysterious one was a person named Miller, a storekeeper in Plattburgh, who had said horrid things about her.

Miss Conrad then told how she went back to Plattburgh with a revolver and forced the man to write a confession of the truth and a retraction.

At the next day for a few hours, and by the time he was able to meet Miss Conrad downtown after luncheon and go to Wanamaker's.

She said they did a little shopping before going into the sporting goods department. They had not previously formed plan to buy revolvers, she said, but when they found themselves in the sporting goods department they decided that they would purchase revolvers to protect themselves when they should go on the road with a show.

DENIES CLERK'S STORY OF BUYING REVOLVERS.

Miss Graham denied the greater part of the conversation that the two sporting goods clerks had testified to as taking place during the purchase of the revolvers. On other points she was not sure, "couldn't recollect."

It was on this same day, Miss Graham said, that Ethel Conrad told her about her visit to Stokes and that he had said the extremely uncomplimentary things about her family already repeated in court to the embarrassment of some spectators and the delight of others.

"She said she told you that day that she had shown Stokes your suicide letter," asked Mr. Buckner.

"Yes," she told me about it," said Miss Graham.

Q. Did she tell you that she went to Stokes again, June 2, and got \$300 from him to send you to Europe? A. Yes, she told me that.

Q. When you bought the revolvers didn't it occur to you that if a letter could get \$300 from Stokes a revolver could get \$500 or \$5,000 or \$25,000? A. No, sir.

Q. Didn't Miss Conrad tell you it was easy to make a man sign anything at the point of a gun? A. No, sir.

Q. Didn't she tell you she had made a man named Miller sign a paper in Plattburgh, N. Y., at the muzzle of a revolver? A. No, sir.

Q. Did Miss Conrad tell you Stokes expected you to sail on the Baltic the following Saturday? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you did know you were supposed to go to Europe on the Baltic? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you make any agreement with Miss Conrad about not sailing to Europe? A. No agreement; I just decided I wouldn't go.

Q. When Mr. Stokes called up that Tuesday and asked for Miss Conrad, did you answer the phone and pretend to be a French maid? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you tell him Miss Conrad was out, at work, and would be back late that evening? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Miss Conrad was not working, was she? A. No.

Q. Why didn't you tell Mr. Stokes who you were? A. I didn't want him to know I was in New York, did you? A. It made no difference, one way or another.

Q. Can you give the jury any reason for deceiving Mr. Stokes that way? A. I didn't want any conversation with him.

Q. You preferred to get him in the apartment, didn't you (indistinctly)? A. I did not want him to come to the apartment.

Q. Buckner asked about Miss Graham's movements during the early part of the day of the shooting. She said she lunched in a restaurant and that she and Ethel Conrad spent part of the late afternoon in the apartment, reading.

SAYS SHE KNEW NOTHING OF STOKES'S COMING.

Q. You didn't look for Mr. Stokes the seventh of June? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not Miss Conrad telephoned him from downtown? A. I don't know (distastefully).

Q. You came to your apartment about 5 o'clock? A. Yes.

Q. You found Miss Conrad there? A. Yes.

Q. Didn't you stop at Pat Casey's apartment before you went into yours? A. No.

Q. Miss Conrad told you Mr. Stokes had just called up about the letters and what she had told him? A. No, she didn't mention him.

CAN'T TELL HOW OFFER RE- VOLVER WAS FIRED.

Q. Didn't Miss Conrad fire upon him before you got the door open? A. I don't know, I was too confused to know just what things happened at the same time.

Q. Did you tell Ethel Conrad to get her gun and shoot his head off? A. No, sir.

Q. How many times did you fire your revolver? A. I can't tell, I can't remember.

Over and over the situation went the witness in a desperate effort to shake the girl's story. He had her physically racked and torn to shreds, but so far had been unable to trap her into any flagrant contradictions. Both Buckner and his victim seemed glad when the Court ordered a five minute respite.

Leaving the shooting episode for a few moments, Mr. Buckner dropped back to Miss Graham's visit to Stokes at the Ansonia May 17. He questioned her about the conversation the floor maid, Agnes Harris, had testified to as occurring between her and Miss Graham. The witness denied having told the girl she was through with Stokes, or having made a remark about Stokes's "red-headed wife."

Buckner then jumped back to the incidents and conversations that followed the shooting. He wanted to know why the witness told several persons before she was arrested that she had shot Stokes in defense of her mother's and sister's honor, and not mentioned the fact that she too had fired the revolver and had attacked her.

She said she had no recollection of having made such statements after the shooting. The prosecution then took up the "third degree" given to Miss Graham by Inspector Russell the night of the shooting. He queried the girl on her statements to police officers, and asked why she didn't tell them at that time that she had shot Stokes in self-defense. She said she was so wrought up at the time that she cannot remember just what she said.

GOT VAUDEVILLE EXPERIENCE BEFORE THE JURY.

Taking a leap into the realm of the footlights, Mr. Buckner asked Miss Graham many questions about the brief vaudeville engagement that followed the sensational shooting affair. Objection after objection of counsel for the defense was overruled, and the prosecution was allowed to make as much of the girl's theatrical experience as possible.

Mr. Buckner produced placards, signs and handbills in which the girls were exploited in blaring tones. He even got them introduced as evidence despite the frantic efforts of counsel to prevent it on the ground that all the theatrical incidents occurred subsequent to the time mentioned in the indictment and had nothing to do with the shooting or events leading up to it.

Miss Graham got so badly rattled during the forensic display of legal talent that she hardly knew whether to answer or not. She was informed she forgot the most important thing claimed by the defense in regard to the vaudeville experience, that she and Mrs. Singleton went to Hamam and the day after the blinding was posted and demanded that he take down the thin sheets and other flaring announcements and he refused.

The witness came like a welcome breath of spring to Miss Graham, as well as her attorneys.

MISS GRAHAM SPURNS ROSES AND NOTE SENT TO COURT.

While Miss Graham was on the stand, a boy in the lobby of John N. Thielman, florist, of No. 500 Broadway, Brooklyn, bore to the court a large box containing a heap of American beauty roses. The boy said the box was consigned to Miss Lillian Graham. A court attendant relieved him of his burden and it was placed in an ante-room.

The box was tied with many yards of pink ribbon, and tangled in one strand of the ribbon was an envelope stamped with the name and seal of the Cunard line. When Miss Graham came out of the court room for the second time she was informed of the arrival of the roses, but after she had glanced at the box and the envelope she smiled and walked away. She did not take the envelope.

To the surprise of every one in the courtroom Mr. Buckner opened the afternoon session by announcing that he had decided to close the cross-examination.

Miss Graham was evidently relieved, but the ordeal was not quite over, as she was returned to the stand by her attorney, Clark L. Jordan, for re-direct examination.

Mr. Jordan made the girl show the scar from the injury to her finger sustained during the struggle with Stokes for the possession of the revolver.

He asked her to tell all about the conversation between her and Ethel Conrad after the latter had secured the \$200 from Stokes with which to send Miss Graham to Europe. The girl's testimony had attempted to show a conspiracy between the girls to secure this money. Miss Graham's contention had been that she knew nothing of Miss Conrad's trips to the Ansonia until afterward.

"Ethel came to me the day before the shooting and told me to pack up my things and go to Europe," she said the next day. I told her to stop joking. She insisted that she was serious and had secured \$200 for me to go to Europe, and that the arrangements had been made with the ship, and all that I told her it was impossible and asked her where she got the money. She wouldn't tell me for a long time. I insisted and she kept saying she had given her word not to tell who gave her the money.

WOULDN'T GO TO EUROPE AT STOKES'S EXPENSE.

"Suddenly I remembered the letter I had written for her when I tried to kill myself. I asked her what she had done with it and she told me Stokes had taken it from her. Then it all came after the way he had treated me and I said I wouldn't take his money after the way he had treated me. I said I'd like to see him and all that, but not. She said Mr. Stokes didn't think any too well of me or my family. I asked her what she meant and then she told me about the horrible things Mr. Stokes had said about me and my family."

The witness gave way to tears but continued with quivering lips and shaking hands when her attorney told her to tell just what the horrible things were.

"She told me Mr. Stokes had said my sister's adopted child was really mine." "That was not true, was it?" asked Mr. Jordan.

"No, sir. And she said Mr. Stokes told her my mother was a very bad woman and all my sisters were bad and that I had lived in a disorderly house in New York and had been put out of it."

"What did you do then?" "I put the money in an envelope, addressed it to Mr. Stokes and put it in the desk drawer, to wait until we could decide in some way to get it to him."

After a few unimportant interrogations by counsel and a question or two from Mr. Buckner Miss Graham was excused from the stand and the long siege was over. Although bent and broken physically by the effort to prevent it on the ground that all the theatrical incidents occurred subsequent to the time mentioned in the indictment and had nothing to do with the shooting or events leading up to it.

Magnificence of the Durbar at Delhi Shown by Photo of Last Coronation

(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.)



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100,000 AT GREAT DURBAR CHEER FOR RULERS OF INDIA

(Continued from First Page.)

white satin embroidered with a design of roses, thistles and shamrocks with a border of lotus flowers. The Star of India was embroidered on the front of her dress. Her Majesty's imperial robe was of purple velvet trimmed with ermine and with a border of gold braid. She wore the Orders of the Garter and the Star of India. Her ornaments were a diamond and emerald necklace and brooch.

Carriage after carriage with members of the suite followed the imperial pair. The guard presented arms and the bands burst into the royal anthem. The combined processions proceeded slowly to the great central tent where their majesties stood to receive the homage and congratulations of the Governors, ruling princes and other representatives of British India.

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car burst from over 100,000 throats. Natives vied with the British in their exclamations, and the cheers within the arena were continued by the troops outside until it extended to the horizon.

At the conclusion of the ceremony Lord Hardinge announced that the King had decided to devote immediately fifty lakhs of rupees (about \$1,000,000) to the promotion of popular education in India and that further generous gifts would be made for the same purpose. He also announced that a half-month's pay would be granted to the non-commissioned officers and the men as well as the reservists of the British army in India and that officers and men of the native army in India would be eligible hereafter to be awarded the Victoria Cross for bravery on the field of battle. A half-month's pay was also granted to subordinate civil servants and certain classes of prisoners were released from jail.

REPUBLICANS NAME CHICAGO, JUNE 18, FOR CONVENTION

(Continued from First Page.)

ly made that he had been "steam-rolled."

The Taft forces also dictated the entire membership of the arrangements committee, which was increased to seven, instead of the usual five, and its composition as follows: New Indiana; Vorys, Ohio; Mulvane, Kansas; Murdock, New Jersey; Williams, Oregon; Rosewater, Nebraska; and Duncan, North Carolina.

Charles P. Taft, brother of the President, was an interested spectator of the committee's proceedings.

As indicating a phase of the attitude of the committee its decision to call for the selection of delegates from the District of Columbia, at a primary election, was of unusual interest.

The committee approved the action of the executive committee in appointing a sub-committee to take in hand the preparation of a call for delegates, indicating the method in which they were to be chosen, etc. This committee composed of Messrs. Borah, Idaho; Ward, New York; Capers, South Carolina; Lowden, Illinois; and Rosewater, Nebraska.

The sub-committee having in charge the call for delegates, developed a vigorous fight to open their primary door to every State in the Union and framing a minority report. The anti-committee decided to follow the form of call adopted four years ago. This call recognizes the rights of States to choose delegates at primaries where primary laws have been passed and where the State Committee so directs. In other States it provides for the selection of delegates at state conventions.

There was no question that the majority report of the committee would be adopted by the National Committee. The call, it was said, would leave the troubled Ohio situation open to a primary law, and if the Republican State Committee can be induced to direct a primary, it would come within the convention call.

The call for delegates to the convention requires that they shall be selected not earlier than thirty days after the call and not later than thirty days prior to the date set for the convention. This action nullifies the selection of delegates already made in Alabama and will require the South Dakota election to be held on June 4.

The majority report on the call for delegates was adopted by a 7-5 vote. The call was supported in the minority proposition by the committee from Colorado, Idaho, Delaware, Nebraska, Oregon, South Dakota and Wisconsin. There were four absentees from Arizona, Nevada, North Dakota and Vermont when the vote was taken. All of the other States supported the call as framed by the sub-committee.

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MINERS CRAZED BY DEATH HORRORS

(Continued from First Page.)

eral of the blast victims will be found there.

A first the inscription was believed to be the grim humor of one of the trapped miners, but a crudely drawn "index hand" aimed at No. 23 pointed out the way.

The rescue party penetrated into cross entry No. 23. No miners were found there, but additional directions for their rescue were found scrawled in chalk on the walls. They evidently were compelled to change their vantage points on account of altering air conditions.

The rescue squad pressed on in the direction indicated by the chalk marks. At noon a total of thirty bodies had been removed.

The first miner to reach the surface of the five rescued from the Cross Mountain mine during the night was William Henderson, fifty-five years old. He came from the entry smoking his pipe and related efforts to carry him home. "Oh, let me walk," he protested, but without avail. Henderson made the following statement of his experience:

"We bratticed up the entrance to the mine room. With our coats we fought back the afterdamp that came through the cracks in the brattice and then stuck our coats and other articles of wearing apparel in the hole of the brattice. We had lights, our dinner and each of us had from a half to three-quarters of a gallon of coffee and water in our dinner pails. We remained in this room quietly for several hours burning one light and taking turns at eating."

"Late Saturday evening Arthur Scott and Dore Irish, both married, left the room and attempted to make their way back and reach the entrance of the mine through the overpass. That was the last we saw of them. The next morning we made our way, the air having been purified by the fan, into the entry and passed over into No. 13, endeavoring to find the way out. We ran into gas and were forced to go back to Room 2 in 2 o'clock, where the air was pure. We remained there until discovered. We ate the last of our food about the middle of Sunday afternoon. But still we were not left and plenty of light. We were endeavoring to reach the main entrance again when we were found."

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GERMANS TRY TO WIN LAP AND END IN SPILL

Six Day Riders Are Hanging Up New Records at Garden To-Day.

SCORE AT FORTY-FIRST HOUR

	Miles.	Laps.
Kramer and Moran	842	7
Fogler and Clark	842	7
Root and Hill	842	7
Kalisher and Dehaene	842	7
J. and M. Sedell	842	7
Pye and Collins	842	7
Cameron and Magin	842	7
Dumas and Lawrence	842	7
Palmer and Wells	842	7
Lorenz and Saldow	842	7
L. George and Brocco	842	7
Lapize and Vanhouwerst	842	7
Thomas and Stain	842	6
Galvin and Wiley	842	6
Former record 638 miles 2 laps., made by Pye and Zehrer in 1909.		